

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## COXEY IN COURT.

He is Bound Over in the Sum of Five Hundred Dollars

For "Unlawfully Displaying a Banner or Device."

## BROWNE AND JONES

Also Must Answer for Violating U. S. Statutes.

Several Congressmen Offer the Prisoners Their Services.

## WON'T INVESTIGATE.

Congressman Tom Johnson's Resolution to Look Into

The Beating of Citizens by Police Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Jacob Sechler Coxe, the chief of the commonwealth army is under arrest and the three leaders of the movement which culminated at the capital grounds yesterday each will have to answer to the courts for the part they took in yesterday's disturbance. The trial of Carl Browne, Christopher Columbus Jones and Coxe has been postponed until Friday.

They will be arraigned on that day before Judge Miller in police court. The charge against them will be violation of the United States statutes. The arrest of Coxe took place today in the police court, on an information filed against him last night.

The men have a considerable array of Populist lawyers to defend them, their counsel including Representatives Pence of Colorado, Baker of Kansas, Kern of Nebraska, Boen of Minnesota, and Adjutant General Tarsney of Colorado, a brother of Representative Tarsney of Missouri. The counsel asked that \$500 in cash be accepted in lieu of real estate bail for Coxe's appearance, but the judge refused to accept it, and Coxe and Jones were taken to the police station.

## Crowds Were Disappointed.

There was a crowd of people surrounding the district court in expectation of the trial of Browne and Jones, and it was disappointed at the postponement of their cases until next Friday. The crowd likewise was disappointed at its failure to gain admittance to the court room to view the proceedings, only those persons who could give some good reasons for their presence being admitted.

Among the earliest arrivals at the court were Coxe, Browne and Jones. They were soon joined by four Populist members of congress, Life Pence of Colorado, Wm. Baker, Halder E. Boen, W. H. Kern and Adjutant General Tarsney, who offered their services as counsel.

Marshal Carl Browne was attired in his spectacular buckskin suit, and the party engaged in consultation until Judge Miller entered the bench, when Browne and Jones walked behind the railing into the prisoners' enclosure, accompanied by Mr. Coxe.

Several minor cases were first disposed of. During these proceedings the group of sympathizers was augmented by the arrival of Chairman Taubeneck and Secretary Turner, of the central committee of the People's party, and Dr. T. A. Bland, a Washington third party man.

A Mr. Maloney is prosecutor. Attorney General Maloney, a smooth-faced blonde-haired young man, appeared as prosecutor of the Coxeys, and announced: "I have been informed that a man named Jacob S. Coxe is in court, and after an investigation last night I have thought myself warranted in filing an information against him. I have made out a warrant but if he is willing to submit, I do not care to have it served upon him."

This was a surprise, and Coxe spoke up, "I'm here and ready."

Then he stepped forward to the bar and attorney Samuel Hyman said: "First we ask whether all of the informations have been filed that the government intends to make out."

"That is not the question" replied the judge.

Then the information charging Jacob S. Coxe with unlawfully displaying a banner or device was read and he replied: "Not guilty."

The accused elected to be tried by jury and the case was set for Friday morning. When the question of bail came up one of the lawyers for the accused said: "It is a moral certainty that these gentlemen would remain here for ten years for trial."

"We want legal certainty" replied Judge Miller, and he fixed the amount of bond in each case at \$500.

## Didn't Care if They Were Beaten.

Representative Tom Johnson of Ohio, created a sensation of short duration in the house shortly after it assembled by introducing a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the beating of citizens by the police during the Coxe demonstration at the capital yesterday. He urged it as a question of privilege, declaring that the offense occurred on the capital grounds and purported to be in defense of members of congress.

Speaker Crisp ruled that the resolution did not present a question of personal privilege and ruled it out of order. Mr. Johnson asked unanimous consent to immediately consider the resolution, and there was a chorus of objections, and the resolution was thus summarily killed.

Marillo Ricker, a female attorney of this city, came forward to offer bail for General Coxe, but Assistant District Attorney Maloney reminded her of a provision of law which forbids attorneys

from signing bail bonds. Subsequently Frank Hume, a wholesale grocer, signed the bond for Coxe and Jones.

## WHAT COXEY WOULD HAVE SAID.

Wanted to Remind Congress of the Promised Return of Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Coxey has taken some pains to give out for publication a copy of the speech he would have delivered, but for the interference of the police. In this speech he takes the ground the capital is the property of the people, and a fitting place to mourn over their dead liberties.

Upon these steps carpet had been spread for royalty and the lobbyists of trusts and corporations had passed unchallenged on their way to committee rooms. The people were there today to remind congress of its promise of returning prosperity when the Sherman act should be repealed, to petition for legislation that would give employment to every man willing to work and bring universal prosperity.

He protested against the unnecessary act of usurpation and tyranny in denying the right of petition and assembly. The document was signed, "J. S. Coxe, Commander of the Commonwealth of Christ."

## SENTIMENT IN COLORADO.

Resolutions Adopted by the Unemployed of Denver—At Other Places.

DENVER, May 2.—At a mass meeting of unemployed held in Lincoln park the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been reported that some of the leaders of the great educational reform movement are now under arrest for asserting the right of the oppressed masses; therefore

Resolved, That a telegram be sent to Washington demanding their immediate release.

Resolved further, That in demanding the constitutional right of the people to free speech and to petition for redress of grievances, we request every law abiding citizen of the United States to unite with us in this our demand.

ASPEN, Colo., May 2.—The citizens' mass meeting at the opera house was a monster demonstration, showing that the people of Aspen believe fully in the constitutional right of citizens to petition congress. Funds will be contributed and sent to Congressmen Bell, to be turned over by him to Gen. Coxe for the purpose of maintaining the peace army.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 2.—The local brigade of the commonwealth army has held its first drill. Three companies were formed and a full set of officers elected for each company. Gen. Sanders says the brigade will march out of camp 250 strong at 9 o'clock tomorrow better equipped for the long journey to Washington than any similar brigade that has been formed west of the Mississippi.

## GEN. MILES ON COXEYISM.

Citizens Have a Right to Petition, But Shouldn't Organize in "Armies."

CHICAGO, May 2.—Gen. Miles in an interview says that as far as he knows, no orders have been issued by the war department or the army, regarding the commonwealthers, who are marching to Washington from different points of the country.

"It is unfortunate," said he, "that these men, whatever may be their condition or their sufferings, have adopted the name of 'army.' There is only one army in this country."

"All American citizens have the right to petition congress, but it is unfortunate that they have adopted the plan of organizing men into companies, giving some of them titles to which they have no right, and organizing pseudo courts to try offenders. All this savors of a menace towards congress, and tends to create prejudices against their cause in congress and among the people in general."

## KELLY CALLS COXEY A FOOL.

Says He Ought to Have Waited for the Other Industrialists.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—Gen. Kelly was incensed last night when he read the reports of Coxe's arrest.

"That man must be a fool," he said, "It was foolish for him to attempt such a move without waiting for us. He should have known he would be unsuccessful without the support of the west. If he had waited for us it would have been different. I do not anticipate any such trouble when we get there. We will have no difficulty in going into Washington."

## KELLY'S NINE PLAYS BALL.

The General Blames the Commonwealthers for Yesterday's Trouble.

DES MOINES, May 2.—Kelly's industrial army made no visible progress toward the national capital today, indulging instead in the national game. Kelly's industrial nine made its first appearance on the diamond crossing bats with the Des Moines Stars. Twenty-five cents admission was charged and a good sized crowd attended.

Kelly stripped off his coat and shoulder straps and played first base. He coached his men and pounded the elusive curves of the Des Moines pitcher in a very satisfactory manner. The general showed himself a very fair player and shouted and sprouted with all the energy of a professional. The gate receipts were turned over to the industrialists.

Kelly was still indignant today over Coxe's clash with the Washington authorities, and placed all the blame with the commonwealthers. He said Carl Browne was an ass; declared that Coxe showed no generalship, and declared that the industrial army would have no such trouble when it arrived in Washington.

The offer of the Great Western railroad to carry the men to Van Wert for \$2 per head was withdrawn today and the action has further incensed the labor organizations. They claim that the refusal is another evidence that the railroads have combined against Kelly, and are forcing the minor lines to follow their example.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, said mysteriously today, that he was in possession of highly important information, but absolutely refused to reveal its nature, and it was rumored that he had received encouragement from President Debs of the American Railway Union and that the latter would be in Des Moines soon.

## A secret conference of labor leaders

was held in Trades Assembly hall at which it was confidently stated that Kelly would secure transportation.

## THE "MOTHER OF THE ARMY."

Mrs. Randall Has a New Title in the Randall Brigade.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Randall's army of unemployed marched today from Grand Central to Hammond, Ind. More recruits than deserters were reported, and the ranks contained 500 men when the march began. A company of war veterans numbering ten men was made up and placed at the head of the column. Orders were issued by Randall to receive no more recruits unless they brought with them one day's rations. The police escorted the army to the city limits at the Indiana state line.

Mrs. Randall joined her husband and was introduced as the mother of the army. She announced that she would act as advance agent and left for Hobart, Indiana.

## BIG NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

Receivers for San Francisco "Call" and "Bulletin" Asked For.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—An action was begun in the superior court today, that will probably result in radical changes in the management of two of San Francisco's leading daily newspapers.

George K. Fitch, the surviving partner of the late Loring Pickering and the late James W. Simonton, in the ownership of the daily Morning Call and the daily Evening Bulletin, filed a petition praying for the appointment of a receiver for the Call and Bulletin properties. He asks that the receiver be appointed to sell the Call property and ten days subsequently to sell the Bulletin at public auction or at private sale to the highest bidder for cash. Mr. Fitch asks for a final accounting between all the parties in interest.

It is said that strained relations between Mr. Fitch and A. R. Carothers, who represents the Pickering interest, is the cause of Mr. Fitch's application for a receiver.

## FORT WAYNE TURNED OVER

Democrats Lose One of Their Strongholds in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—In a large majority of the Indiana towns where elections were held, the result show decided Republican victories, though in one or two instances, the Democrats were successful in reversing the city government.

The most pronounced Republican landslide occurred at Fort Wayne, where Col. Oakley was elected mayor over Shambaugh Democrat by a majority of 472. In 1892, the Democratic majority was 2,600.

Plymouth elected the entire Republican ticket for the first time in 25 years. Jeffersonville went Republican, the first time in its history.

## SHALL IT BE STERNE.

Our Townsman Talked of For Chairman of State Central Committee.

The latest story in political circles is that State Senator W. E. Sterne has been agreed upon for chairman of the Republican state central committee, which is to conduct the coming campaign.

Senator Sterne has not taken an active stand for any of the candidates for governor, but is recognized as a loyal Republican and one of the shrewdest managers in the state.

## DIED ON THE TRAIN.

Mr. Brewer Passes Away Suddenly—His Body Brought Here.

A. M. Brewer died on Santa Fe passenger train No. 6 near Nickerson yesterday of consumption. The train arrived here at 4:30 p. m. Mr. Brewer is a native of Pawtucket, R. I., and was on his way to Colorado Springs where he had been in the hope of improving his condition. He was taken suddenly worse near Nickerson and died before medical aid could be obtained. The body was brought to Topeka and is being embalmed after which it will be sent to his relatives at Pawtucket for burial.

This is the second death that has occurred in like manner on a Santa Fe train within the past month.

## BOSTON SOCIALISTS.

They Hold a May Meeting and Denounce Many Things.

BOSTON, May 2.—Boston Socialists observed May Day by a big meeting last night in Caledonia hall. The American speakers were A. H. C. Kersting of the Young Men's Socialistic club and James E. Nugent of the Boston Journal. The Republican and Democratic parties, the trusts, capitalists, two of Boston's penny dailies and many other things were denounced.

One speaker believed the Socialists of France and Germany were not in sympathy with Coxe and his movement. This was greeted with groans and hisses.

## Cheap Rates to Colorado.

OMAHA, May 2.—The Union Pacific announce a rate of \$15 for the round trip from the Missouri river to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo for the Shriner's Institute of Homoeopathy, League of American Wheelmen, and League of Republican clubs, which meet in Denver during June, July and August.

## LOCAL MENTION.

Attorney General Little has ordered the arrest of Milo A. Nelson, cashier of the dead Greensburg bank, and he is now in jail at Greensburg.

Frank Mann and Delbert J. Naff of Kansas City, Kansas, and W. F. Shale of Hawatha, were admitted to practice in the state supreme court today.

Dr. S. E. Martin and J. W. Dolman, will in tomorrow's JOURNAL answer the story of the Columbian Medical Institute being closed by County Health Officer McClintock.

Mr. Fred C. Farnsworth and Mrs. Mattie Van Orsdol-Shaw were married at the residence of the groom's father, 201 Topeka avenue, at noon today. They will be at home to their friends at 201 Topeka avenue from May 3. Both parties are well known in the city and a host of friends will wish them a happy journey through life.

## SILVER'S FRIENDS.

Some of the Great Ones of Earth Among Them.

The International Bimetallic Congress Meets in London.

## MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH

A Return to Silver is Absolutely Necessary.

Governor of the Bank of France in Sympathy.

Lidderdale, the World Famous Financier Endorses.

LONDON, May 2.—The international bimetallic conference under the auspices of the bimetallic league, was called to order in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion House today, the lord mayor, Lord Evans presiding.

The proceedings opened with an address by the lord mayor after which Prof. Shield Nicholson read a paper on "the fall in the general level of prices in relation to the appreciation of gold and the divergence in relative value of gold and silver."

During the afternoon the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the house of commons, made an address, which was followed by a paper by Leonard Courtenay, M. P., on "The practicality of maintaining a ratio between gold and silver under an international bimetallic agreement."

This was followed by a discussion. A banquet will be given this evening to the English and foreign members of the conference.

There were about 400 delegates present at the opening session today, among them being Brooks Adams of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Vanderberg, president of the Bank of the Netherlands, Amsterdam; Henry Geynuchi of Paris, president of the French bimetallic league; David Murray, president of the South Australian Bimetallic league; Thos. Salt, late president of the bankers' institute; Sir Malcolm Frazer, general agent in London for Western Australia, the Right Hon. W. Lidderdale, ex-governor of the Bank of England, and a number of prominent foreign and British financiers, as well as many members of parliament.

## Object of the League.

The object of the bimetallic league is to urge upon the British government the necessary co-operation with the other leading nations for the establishment of the free coinage of gold and silver at fixed rates.

Among the letters of regret was one from Archbishop Walsh of Dublin. The archbishop said that he was personally glad to see the conference discuss the aspect of the case in which Ireland was most deeply concerned, namely the ruinous effects of the present artificially created dearth of money upon husbandry and its interests. Concerning the currency question generally the archbishop wrote: "I can only say the experience of years ago will but serve to deepen the conviction of the irresistible strength of the cause of international bi-metalism. The practical feature of the recent experimental tampering with the currency of India ought surely be sufficient to finally check any further development of the disastrous doctrinaire policy which has so long held ground in England."

## M. Magnin in Sympathy.

The governor of the bank of France, M. Magnin, also sent a letter applauding the aims of the conference and saying: "The silver question imposes itself more every day upon financiers. The whole world requires its solution in its general interest. It is intimately bound up in the commercial and industrial prosperity of all nations. I am a resolute partisan of the rehabilitation of silver."

Prof. Francis A. Walker wrote applauding the "gallant, gaining fight for the restoration of silver to its historical place in the currencies of the world, which the bi-metallic league is making."

President Andrews of Brown University, Providence, R. I.: "Our cause is making rapid progress and we are certain to succeed."

During the discussion which followed the reading of Prof. Nicholson's paper, Dr. Arendt, a member of the Prussian diet, declared that bi-metalism was making progress in Germany and he thought that if an international conference was had it would have very different results from the Brussels conference.

## Mr. Balfour's Speech.

The feature of the conference was the speech of Mr. Balfour. He said that many who were suspicious of the double standard and bimetallic system now recognize in view of the great impending dangers, that the best safeguard is to rehabilitate silver as one of the great instruments of the monetary transactions of the world.

It was absolutely necessary that the monetary functions of silver should be restored if business was to be carried upon a gold basis. The differences of an international agreement, he insisted, were merely as to the details and if any question should be settled by an international agreement, surely this one should be.

## Plenty of Money for Music.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—The cry of hard times found no echo in the sale of choice of seats for the coming May Musical festival. Thirteen hundred and fourteen seats were sold at average premium of \$5.36, making the total receipts \$7,238. This assures the financial success and is something of a surprise.

## Mary Washington's Monument.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A committee composed of members of the Washington division of the army of the Potomac has been appointed to attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue erected in honor of Mary Washington at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10th.

## "YOU MAY GO HOME."

So Says Gov. Lewelling to Gracian Cleboard Convicted of Murder.

The governor today in response to the recommendation of the state board of pardons, granted a full and unconditional pardon to Gracian Cleboard of Rawlins county.

Cleboard is a young man and was sentenced to 50 years in the state penitentiary in March, 1893, for murder in the second degree.

He was convicted of poisoning his little brother. The boy died after eating apples and it was thought that the poison had been put into the fruit. An investigation showed that Cleboard had bought strychnine ten months before to poison squirrels but had thrown the bottle away and it was found in a pool of water with a boy's tracks near by just after the child's death. The evidence presented before the board of pardons went to show that the boy had taken the poison himself, either intentionally or by accident.

The attorney who defended him set up the defense that the boy was not poisoned, but poison was found by analysis in his stomach and as no other defense was made, the jury found Cleboard guilty.

He has been in the prison hospital at Lansing for nearly two years and but little hope was entertained of his recovery. No protest to granting the pardon was filed. The pardon was secured by J. W. Morphy of the secretary of state's office.

Jacob Buckner has also been pardoned. He was confined in the McPherson jail on a sentence for beating his wife. The board of pardons came to the conclusion that the case was one of malicious prosecution.

## A WEAK DEFENSE.

None of the Statements of Witness Against Hitchcock are Shaken.

The defense is introducing testimony at the Hitchcock investigation today, the prosecution having finished up yesterday.

The first witness called this morning was Miss Mollie Nolin, who acts as assistant matron in a day and night school the other half. She comes from the same county as Hitchcock.

Lawyer Madden asked her: "What do you know of the superintendent as regards an ungovernable temper?"

"He does not have an ungovernable temper."

"Have you ever noticed any outbursts of temper?"

"No, sir."

"Has he been attentive to the duties incumbent upon him?"

"Yes, sir," with an emphatic nod of the head.

"Has he treated you well?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever observe a boy in Mr. Justice's family that was made to go out doors without an overshirt on?"

Noah Allen objected. He said Mr. Justice wasn't on trial.

Objection overruled.

"He went from Saturday afternoon till Sunday evening in that condition. His name was Lockwood."

The witness was asked concerning the superintendent's anger. She said she was not around when Hitchcock would meet the other employees.

She said: "The angriest I ever saw him was the night Mr. Jones talked to him."

"Did you ever hear the superintendent quarrel with the matron?" (His wife.)

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say about her going home?"

"Well, if I tell what they said I want it understood that he was not mad when he said it," said the witness with an uneasy glance around at the superintendent and his wife.

"Well, what was it he said?"

"The matron was out of patience and said she wanted to go back home, and the superintendent told her she could go if she wanted to. Then he looked up and said 'Will you go tonight?'"

"Do you know of any other time they quarrelled in the dining room?"

"I have heard them argue over different matters," replied the witness.

The next witness called was Miss Emma Graham. She is one of the old employees. She seemed to be friendly to Hitchcock.

When Noah Allen began to cross-examine her she became angry and would answer the questions shortly. Her duties in the institution were that of an attendant. She took care of the halls and the dining room. She was in the habit of reporting to both the superintendent and his wife. She had never seen any boys working out in cold weather without gloves on.

Miss Graham said that Hitchcock had treated her very well.

Dr. L. A. Ryder was next called. He is the physician for the institution.

When asked if he knew of any neglect on the part of the management in calling him to see sick boys, he replied that he did not.

When asked concerning a certain boy in the institution that had a loathsome disease, he said that he had recommended that the board release him from the institution, and that the board had done so. He had the bed clothes burned up. He didn't know much that was important for either side.

## BISHOP VINCENT'S ILLNESS

He is Suffering From a Carbuncle—Not Considered Serious.

Bishop J. H. Vincent is now at Clifton Springs, New York, where he is under the care of his physician.

He has a carbuncle on the back of his head, and though it is not serious, it requires careful treatment, and he will be unable to do any active work for at least a month.

He has been working very hard of late, and his system has become run down somewhat.

Mrs. Vincent received a telegram Sunday saying that he was getting better.

Especially precautions are being taken, because the Bishop's father was once afflicted with a carbuncle, and though he did not die of it, he was never a well man afterward.

## Frank Hutton's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The burial of Frank Hutton who died Monday afternoon will take place tomorrow in Rock Creek cemetery.

## LAWLESS MOBS.

Cleveland Terrorized by Thousands of Foreigners.

Who Have Been Without Work a Long Time.

## FIGHT IN THE STREETS

The Mobs are Dispersed in One Place.

Only to Gather in Another—Rioters Number 7,000.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—A mob numbering 6,000 or 7,000 men again assembled in the public square this morning, and marched out on a mission of destruction. On Scranton avenue every window was broken at the Variety Iron works, and the entire force of men working were run out.

At the Upon Nut and Bolt works, windows were broken, machinery smashed and the men driven away. Twenty-five men were driven from the church furniture works. From this point the mob drove it up the hill, on Jennings avenue. Police are being hurried to the scene from all available sources.

All the reserve forces including the mounted men, have been ordered out. Many arrests have been made. Great excitement prevails.

The mob, after moving up Jennings avenue reformed and were again and again charged by the police. The rioters had meantime raided a scrap iron yard and armed themselves with pieces of iron. They were in a frenzy of excitement and were constantly urged on by their leaders to resist the officers.

## Charging the Mob.

At this juncture a large reinforcement of police arrived on the scene and another charge was made on the mob with drawn clubs. The crowds showed fight only for a moment and then their ranks were broken and scattered in all directions. The police meantime had used their clubs to such effect that many rioters were laid low.

Patrol wagons were loaded with prisoners and quickly sent to the nearest station. Many of the men threw stones and other missiles at the blue coats from the vantage ground of Abbey street bridge. They were forced away, however, and ran like sheep, making occasional stands of resistance.

While a part of the mob were fighting the police at Faulhabers, others made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a mail train on the Nickel Plate road as it passed that point. The train slowed up in order not to run down any one, but sped on its way unharmed.

Among the rioters taken into custody was Tom Moore, a full fledged anarchist, who at the daily meeting of the unemployed, has constantly urged the men to adopt anarchist methods. He was only landed in a patrol wagon after his head had been laid open by a policeman's club.

## Police Followed Fast.

After the ranks had been broken, a larger part of the crowd started across the Abbey street bridge with the police close behind them. On reaching the west side they scattered in every direction and the police returned to the stations. The mob today was composed entirely of unemployed foreigners, mostly ignorant Italians and Poles who have been daily harangued by labor leaders to organize.